



DESAFÍOS
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Políticas de Reparación a la Represión y a la Discriminación Lingüística

Reparation Policies for Repression and Language Discrimination

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Instituto de Investigação
e Desenvolvimento em Política Linguística



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UNESCO Chair on Language Policies for Multilingualism
Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC)
Florianópolis, Brazil



RUHR
UNIVERSITÄT
BOCHUM

RUB





Technical note

Awareness about the human right to linguistic diversity and compensation ways of the historical context of linguistic repression in Brazil since the start of the colonization process.

Disponible em <http://ipol.org.br/nao-a-repressao-linguistica-no-brasil/>



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Webinars
2021

Shaping of
defenders

National School
of Public
Defenders

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WEBNÁRIO

07, 14, 28 DE OUTUBRO E 04 DE NOVEMBRO DE 2021 - 16h a 17,30h - CANAIS DO YOUTUBE: ENADPU E IPOL

Direitos Linguísticos e Direitos Humanos



Por políticas compensatórias à repressão linguística Brasil

"Ao longo da história, o Estado Brasileiro adotou políticas que impuseram a língua portuguesa como única legítima dos brasileiros, silenciando centenas de cidadãos que falavam e falam outras línguas diferentes do português. Essa postura se concretizou em práticas permanentes de exclusão, racismo e preconceito linguístico."

07/10: Direitos Linguísticos enquanto Direitos Humanos

César de Oliveira Gomes (DPU)
Sabine Gorovitz (UnB/Mobilang)
Rosângela Morello (IPOL)
Mediadora: Bernardina Leal (UFF/DPU)

14/10: Políticas Linguísticas e Cidadania

Daniele Osório (DPU)
Ivo Cipio Aureliano (Conselho Indígena de Roraima)
Gilvan Müller de Oliveira (UFSC/IPOL)
Mediadora: Sabine Gorovitz (UnB/Mobilang)

28/10: Línguas Brasileiras: Políticas de Reconhecimento Institucional

e Reparação Histórica
Bernardina Leal (UFF/DPU), Julia Soares (UnB/DPU) e Letícia Sá (UnB/DPU)
Rosângela Morello (IPOL)
Marcus Vinícius (IPAN)
Mediator: André Porcúncula (DNDH/DPU)

4/11 - Ações para Valorização das Línguas Brasileiras

Cláudia Miranda (UNIRIO)
Altaci Corrêa Rubim (UnB)
Cleo Altenhofen (UFRGS)
Marcus Vinícius Batista Nascimento (UFSCAR)
Ananda Machado (UFRR)
Mediadora: Rosângela Morello (IPOL)





Fixing Policies: Recognize the linguistic rights as a human right.

Linguistic Policies in Brazil:

- **The formalization of languages by the City Hall:**
63 cities and 22 languages (13 indigenous y 09 allochthonous)
- The formalization of Brazilian Sign Language (LIBRAS)
- **National Inventory of Linguistic Diversity (INDL)**
Federal Decree 7.387/2010
12 languages – Cultural Brazilian Reference

Site:

<https://direitolingüistico.com.br/repositorio/s/rbll/page/mapa>



REPOSITÓRIO BRASILEIRO DE LEGISLAÇÕES LINGUÍSTICAS (RBLL)

Apresentação Leis de Cooficialização de Línguas Por Língua Por Estado/Município Distribuição Geográfica Links Úteis

Busca



Seja bem-vindo(a) ao **Repositório Brasileiro de Legislações Linguísticas (RBLL)**!

Neste espaço, buscamos indexar e disponibilizar normas jurídicas que regulam o uso das línguas e o exercício dos direitos linguísticos no Brasil. Você também pode contribuir informando-nos sobre Leis, Projetos de Lei, Atos Normativos, Decisões Judiciais etc. relacionados a essas questões: observatorio@direitolingustico.com.br.

Nossa primeira coleção são as **Leis Brasileiras de Cooficialização de Línguas**. Você pode consultá-las:

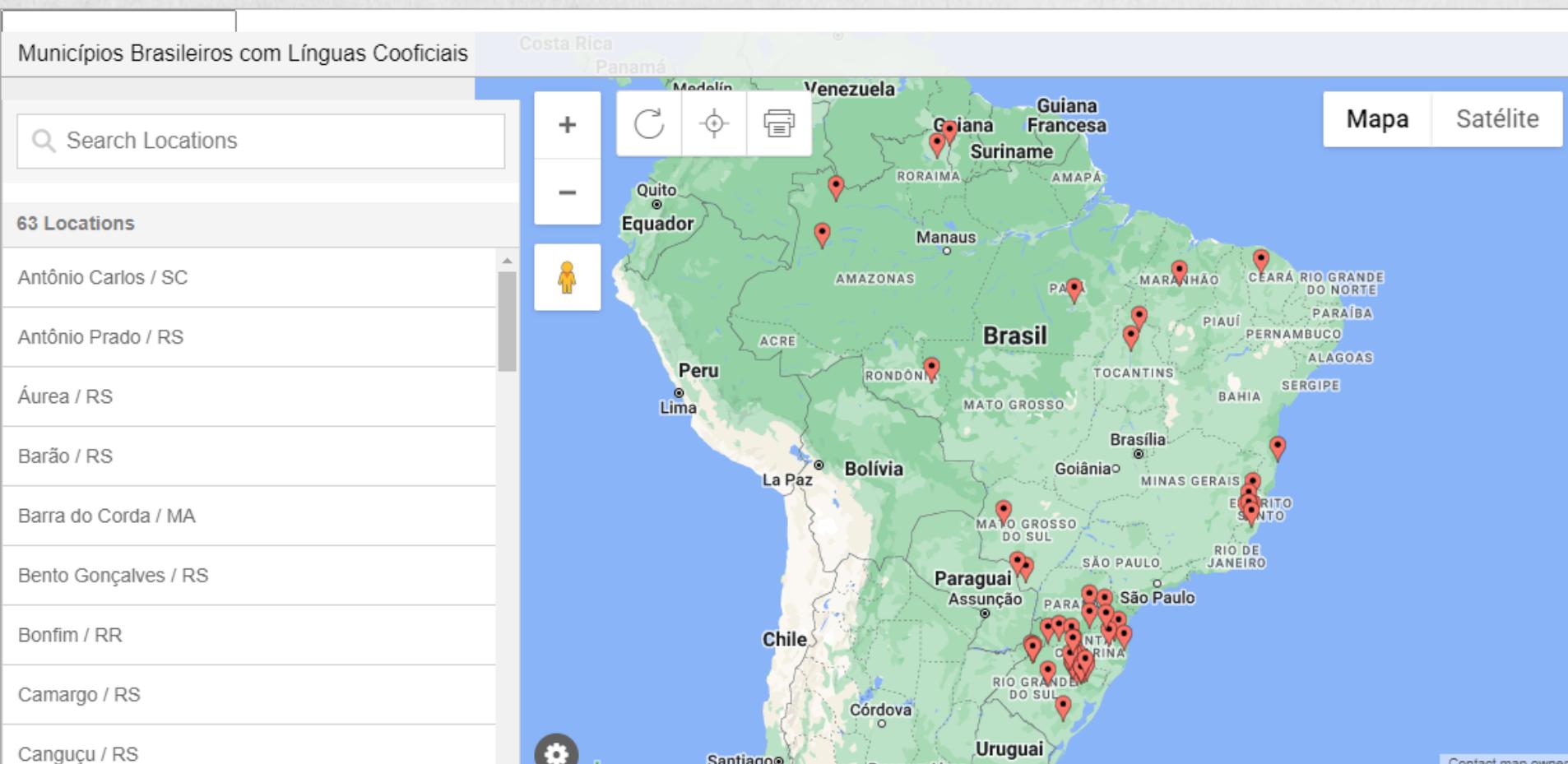
- [No catálogo completo](#)
- [Por língua](#)
- [Por Estado/Município](#)
- [Por meio do recurso "Busca Avançada"](#)

Quadro sinótico das normas de declaração de cooficialidade de línguas no Brasil:

Tipo de Jurisdição	Município (Estado)	Norma Cooficializadora	Data	Língua [ISO 639-3]	Classificação
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Distribuição Geográfica





The Fixing Policy:

Designs possibilities of new policies for:

- ✓ make visible the repression and extermination history of the languages (and its speakers) – awareness of society
- ✓ fix the damages caused by the loss of languages in the institutions and public administration environments.

What does that mean?



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Indigenous +1000 languages - 9 millions
Sec. XVI y XVII – **Paulista General Language**
Amazonic General Language -Nheengatu

2010 - **275 languages y 305 communities (ethnic groups)**

13 formal languages and 9 RCB

Nheengatu - Traducción de la Constitución

Critical rereading of historical facts

Repression and Extermination

Africans

From 1535 to 1888: 4,9 millions of Africans (slaves)

200 or 300 languages – 4 groups
Minna General Language

Rituais – Religiões – Africanisms and PP
Quilombolas Territory

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Immigrant – allochthonous languages

From 1860 to 1930 - + 4 million

Census from 1940 – **no portuguese speakers** : Santa
Catarina: 25,08% **and**
Rio Grande do Sul 22,52%

+ _ 56 languages
9 formal y 3 RCB

Methods and Ideas System (ideologies)
Evidences about the knowlegde and the man
Depreciation and Extermination of the Alterity,
Prejudices, and Racism



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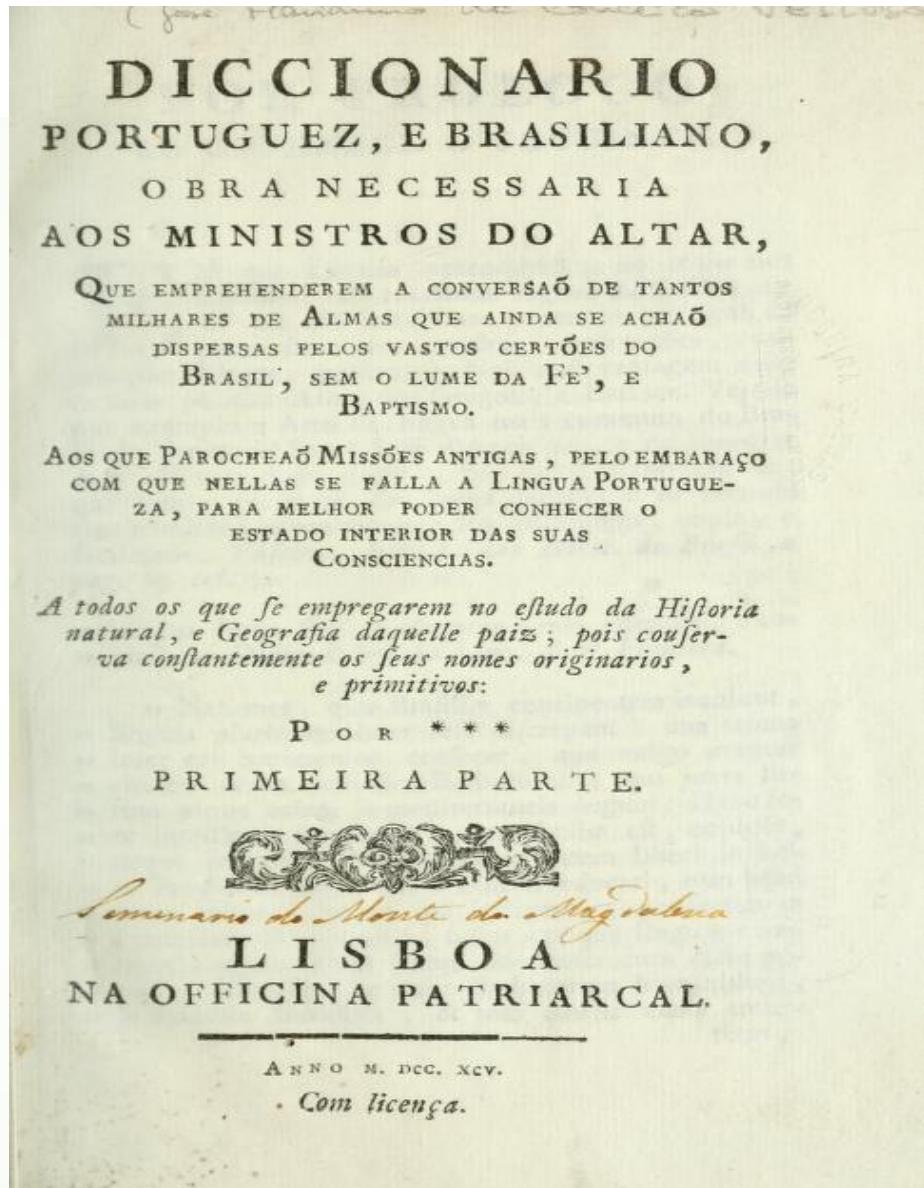


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Soul Salvation

Diccionario Portuguez, e Brasiliano

*Aos que Parocheaõ
Missões Antigas, pelo
embaraço com que
nelas se falla a língua
portuguesa, para
melhor poder
conhecer o estado
interior de suas
consciências.*





Healing of spaces and cultures

Symbiosis of State and various Entities
Protection of the indigenous people and Localization of National
Workers (1910) Indigenous People Protection Service (1918)

The missionaries fought against the construction of malocas under the allegation of lack of hygiene and unhealthy conditions, contrary valuation to the opinion of other travelers that have previously gone through the region¹². In reality, the malocas were prohibited for moral, religious, social and cultural reasons, which means, they were seen by the missionaries as “the house of the devil” (because of the rituals that were done inside) and a crude environment of communism and sexual debauchery.
(Mauro Gomes da Costa, 2014)



Reducción y borrado de idiomas en africanismos, indigenismos y regionalismos

Los estudios lingüísticos, serios e imparciales, aplicados a Brasil, nos hacen concluir que nuestro idioma nacional es el portugués, con nuestra pronunciación, algunas ligeras diferencias sintácticas en relación con el idioma actual en el extranjero, y el vocabulario enriquecido por elementos indígenas y africanos y por las creaciones. y adopciones realizadas entre nosotros. Más aún, estos estudios, a medida que se amplían y profundizan, reducen la lista de brasilismos, mostrando que algunos de ellos existen en dialectos portugueses (parece que vinieran de Portugal) y que, si otros pueden ser admitidos como nuestras innovaciones, pueden también ser consideradas reliquias brasileñas de arcaísmos portugueses.

Souza da Silveira, "Denominação do Idioma Nacional do Brasil", Lições de Português, 1960.



Nationalization of population (foreigner) Linguistic Repression and Represión lingüística and detention of speakers Schools and newspapers closing The manipulation in the education system

1937: 2500 schools in immigrants territory

1500 German

396 Italian

349 Polish

148 Japanese

(Renk, 2009).



Linguistic Repression

In case of transgression or failure of the law, a process was put into place and the most dangerous ones were taken out of the city [...] or sent to the concentration camp of Trindade. As a result, the arrests went up. Between January 27, 1942, and January 27, 1943, 1.227 arrests were made, and it opened 27 inquests because of reiterated use of German or Italian, according to the report of the Delegate for Public and Social Order. Antônio de Lara Ribas, arrest were mainly done in Blumenau, Joinville, Hamônia, São Bento, Rio do Sul, Jaraguá do Sul y Rodeio. (FAVERI, 2002: 71-72).

**Burning books/ Prohibition of the press and the radios
Destruction of tombstones/Changing names of towns**



Erased from the History, Memory, Language and Linguistic Knowledge imposed by subjects and societies.

Linguistic insecurities

Destruction of local and family bonds

Intellectual and linguistic self-esteem weakening

Daily submission to the linguistic and ethnical prejudices.

Intellectual and professional damage.



Technical Note - “Fixing Policies” - Suggestions

Debates in public audiences, seminars and audiovisual documents;
Statewide recognition of the historical policies of linguistic repression with an express request of retraction to the affected population;
Performance of the Public Ministry, the Public Defendant and other Instances of Human Rights Guarantee in Brazil against the linguistic racism;
Building of museums, expositions, seminars, and advertising campaigns;
National Linguistic Census.
Multilingual Public Education – The National Council of Education (CNE);
Shaping program of managers in linguistic policies;
Action plan with the cities with formal languages;
Action plan with the IPHAN in agreement with the INDL policy.

Emancipatory practices that fight the system from repressive ideas.



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Obrigada! Gracias! Thank you! Danke!
Aguyje! Grazie!

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